

vein *Cu*; other spots at origin of *Rs*, *Sc*₂, midlength of vein *Cu*, fork of *M*₃₊₄, *m* and a marginal series at ends of all longitudinal veins, smallest on *R*₄, larger on the anal veins; veins yellow, darkened in the clouded areas. Venation: *m* lying far distad, the outer section of vein *M*₃ less than twice *m* alone.

Abdomen dark brown, sparsely pruinose; hypopygium dark. Male hypopygium with the tergite distinctive; a medial oval spatulate lobe that is provided along its lateral margins with long spinous setae, the longest about one-third the length of the lobe; apex of lobe obtusely rounded; lateral shoulders of tergite on either side of median lobe with additional strong spinous setae. Outer dististyle relatively stout but regular in outline, without an outer lobe as in *armillaris*. Inner dististyle with apical blade narrow, much more so than in *lævis*. Gonapophyses appearing as slender black horns, the tips converging toward the midline, without a serrulate dilation before apical spine, as in *armillaris*.

Habitat.—GEORGIA. *Holotype*: ♂, Toccoa Falls, Stephens County, on cañon rocks and cliffs, April 19, 1939 (H. L. Sweetman).

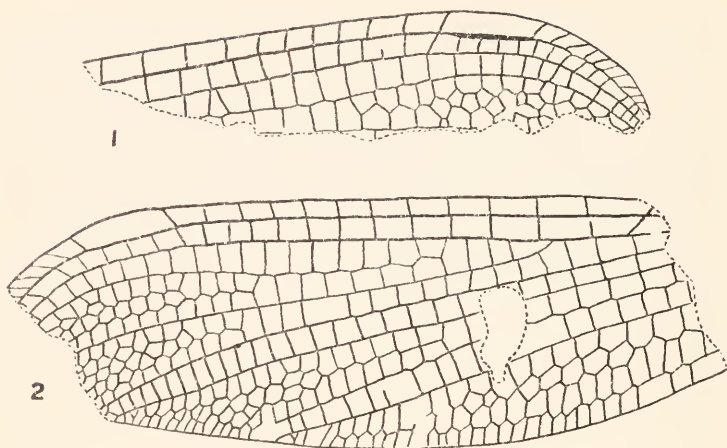
I am very pleased to name this interesting and unusually beautiful crane-fly in honor of my colleague at the Massachusetts State College, Dr. Harvey L. Sweetman. In its genitalic characters, it is quite distinct from *Erioptera* (*Ilisia*) *armillaris* Osten Sacken and *E. (I.) lævis* Alexander, both of northeastern North America.

A Dragon-fly from the Eocene of Colorado (Odonata: Agrionidae).

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In the vicinity of Roan Creek, north of DeBeque, Mr. John Player, of the University of Colorado Museum, found a very beautiful fossil dragon-fly in the Green River shales. The precise locality is along Scott's Trail, 100 feet or more above the rim.

The insect appears to be most nearly related to *Hypolestes* Gundlach (*Ortholestes* Calvert) from the West Indies, and the continental American genus *Archilestes*. It is so near to *Hy-*



poolestes that I at first thought it might be referred to that genus, but on closer analysis it is evidently distinct. In giving the generic characters I follow the method of Calvert for *Ortholestes* (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1893, p. 377).

EOLESTES new genus.

(1) Medium sized species with robust thorax and unclouded wings, the anterior wing 31 mm. long.

(2) Nodus 11.6 mm. from base of wing and 14.5 from stigma; petiole slightly over 5 mm. long.

(3) Quadrangle with upper side longer than base, but not so long as the very oblique apical side, which meets the lower margin at a very acute angle. Thus the quadrangle is more like that of *Archilestes* than that of *Ortholestes*. The base of the quadrangle is however narrow (style of *Megalestes*), not broad as in *Archilestes*.

(4) Stigma large and long, as in *Archilestes*, but not appreciably swollen below. Its lower side is bounded by $4\frac{1}{2}$ cells in one wing, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in another (the upper wing of the opposite side).

(5) There are 12 to 14 cells on costa between nodus and stigma; this nearly agrees with *Archilestes*; *Ortholestes* has more.

(6) Nodus to second antecubital crossvein is 5.3 mm., apparently a shorter distance than in *Archilestes*.

(7) The nodal sector (M_2) arises $2\frac{1}{2}$ cells beyond sub-nodus, essentially as in *Ortholestes*, not as in *Archilestes*.

(8) The ultra-nodal sector (M_{1a}) arises four cells beyond origin of nodal sector, and is bounded above by a series of cells precisely as in *Ortholestes*; below it are first seven simple cells, then four double ones, and after that there are three rows of small cells, all this essentially as in *Archilestes*. The vein M_{1a} is not evidently curved or arched below stigma.

(9) The subnodal sector (radial sector) has above it, from origin of M_2 onward, 11 or 12 simple cells, followed by three double, after which there is a reticulated pattern of small cells, reaching as many as five in a transverse row. This resembles *Archilestes* rather than *Ortholestes*, though the latter varies, as shown by the figures of Calvert and Munz.

(10) Below the subnodal sector is a regular series of simple cells, the outer ones much higher than long, this agreeing essentially with *Megalestes*. Thus the median sector (M_4) remains parallel with and closely following the subnodal sector, quite unlike *Ortholestes*, but suggesting *Megalestes*.

(11) Below the median sector, from the level of the sub-nodus out, are first about seven simple cells, then six or seven double ones, after which there are three or four small cells in a transverse row. This is suggestive of *Archilestes*.

(12) Cu_1 and Cu_2 are separated by a row of simple cells as in *Ortholestes*.

(13) Below Cu_2 the wing is widened, with a dense reticulation of cells, four in a transverse row at the widest part. This is quite unlike *Ortholestes* or *Archilestes*, and suggests such genera as *Devadatta* and *Diphlebia*.

(14) The femora have short widely spaced bristles, the distance between them greater than the length of one; the tibiae have longer bristles, on the inner side longer than the width of the tibia.

Eolestes synthetica new species

Characters as cited above.

The figures represent the anterior wings of the two sides. They were made by Professor Hugo Rodeck, who drew the veins over a photograph which was then bleached out. As originally collected, the body and bases of the wings could not be seen. With great difficulty, Professor Rodeck uncovered these sufficiently to show the characters described. The specimen is in the University of Colorado Museum.